IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Glasgow and Saxonia at New York with Four Days Later News.

Rarl Russell's Explanation the Attempt to Communicate with Richmond.

The Alexandra Case Decided Against the Crown.

MAXIMILIAN'S DIFFICULTIES.

THE DANISH WAR.

The Town of Sonderburg Bombarded and on Fire.

A Number of Women and Children Killed.

Garibaldi's Reception and Speech in England.

The Stansfeld-Mazzini Conspiracy Against Napoleon.

Stansfeld Resigns His Seat in the Cabinet.

TRIAL OF HEENAN, SAYERS AND MACE,

The steamship Glasgow, Captain Sill, from Liverpool on the 2d and Queenstown on the 4th inst., arrived at this port about four o'clock yesterday morning. The Glasgow

The steamship Saxonia, Captain Trautmann, from mpton on the 7th of April, reached this port yes-The news by the Saxonia is four days later than the

dvices of the Asia at Boston. Six thousand Danes had defeated the Prussians at

The Duke of Newcastle has resigned, and Mr. Cardwell

has succeeded to the Colonial Secretaryship. Lord Clarendon has accepted the Chancellorship of the

The Liverpool Albion says :-

The Great Eastern has been taken up by Glass. Elliot & Co., for the purpose of laying the cable between England and America. When the cable is laid the proprietors of the Great Eastern are to receive £50,000 in paid up shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. It is not intended to lay the cable till next spring.

The news of an intended meeting of the democrats in Madrid has been denied by the democratic party. All the Madrid journals except four support the policy of the

Dominic, Duke of Palmetto, died at Lisbon on the 2d of April, after a lingering illness.

According to the news received from Corfu, the tran er of the Ionian Islands to Greece will take place on

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope are dated Table Bay February 20, and Ascension March 5. At the Cape business was advancing. Too large a quantity of unnebares, books, boots and shoes, slops, bardware, &c., of cheap description, has been of late received on consign-The prize negroes brought in by the British steam Rapid had all been apportloped, and although but

two hundred were for disposal, over two thousand were and little improvement was looked for until the uneas! bees caused by late failures subsided. Actual wants fally supplied, and stocks of all sorts plentiful. Owing nerous orders for wool for the American market &c., good, and previous quotations fully main-

were concentrated at Pokeetike. General Cameron surrounded thom, and they will be compelled to surrender

The Kangaroo left Liverpool on the 6th instant for New The Siden sailed on the 5th instant for New York.

The City of New York.

[From the London Telegraph, April 7.]
telegram dated Queenstown, Wednesday, states:—
position of the vessel is unchanged. A large supply
apty casks have gone out to her this morning. Torow is appointed for the attempt to float her, and
ag hopes of success are entertained."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

English Communication with the Rebels-British Subjects Forced Into the Confederate Army-Consular Ad-vice to the Recruits-Mr. Crawford's Hission and the Return of the Foreign Rebel Iron-Clads-A Hint at Recogni-

on, &c.

tion, &c.

In the House of Lords, on the 5th of April, the Marquis of Clarancanes, in moving for the correspondence with the government of the Confederate States relative to the removal of British consuls from their territory, combained that the facts of the soveral cases had not been harry represented by the government, and that in some instances the consuls had been removed owing to the representations of the federal government, and had not been driven out, as insinuated, for their conduct in opposing the forcible enlistment of British subjects in the Confederate army, although he believed the interference of some of these fumctionaries had been intolerable. He did not go the length of desiring the recognition of the confederacy but there was no doubt that the want of accredited officials had been productive of much inconvenience and loss. In his opinion this want might be supplied without recognizing the Confederate States.

Earl Russells—it is rather difficult to make out the extent by the confederate of the same of the first place he said it was not right to say that the Confederate government had sent away our consult, nor the confederate government had sent away our consult, nor that many British subjects had been compelled to serve in the Confederate armies. I can only speak of the facts reported to me, and as I thought quite never spain from different parts of the Confederate States that British subjects were obliged to serve in the inwording of either beligerent, without giving them time to example the wording and armies. We have had to consult the law officers, who have said that it was not fair to make British subjects were obliged to serve in the miditis and armies. We have had to consult the law officers, who have said that it was not fair to make British subjects were obliged to serve in the miditis and armies. We have had to consult the law officers, who have said that it was not fair to make British subjects were obliged to serve in the confederate of either beligerent, without giving them time

In the engagement sixteen of the Prossian infantry and we pioneers were wounded, but none were hilled. Twenty eight Banes were captured.

The Comference.

In the House of Commons, en the 4th instact, Lord Palmerston said all the Powers who signed the treaty of 1852 have consented to send representatives to the Conference, (Cheers.) No answer has yet been received from the German Diet to the invitation addressed to them. The Ibans proposed for the conference to start from is an addeavor to restore peace to Europe. (Cheers and laughter.) We have not thought it desirable to stampt to estile beforehand those points which would more properly be subjects for consideration when the conference should assemble. (Hear, hear.) An armitice has not been agreed up n.

[From the Paris Pays, April 5.]

France would only ask in the Conference that the inhabitants of the duchies would declare themselves relative to the government they wish to have in the event of the greater part of the Powers abandoning the basis of the treaties of 1851.

COMMILAGEN, April 4—10-10 P. M.

The Padreland of to day says.—We learn that Denmark will be represented at the conference by M. de Bille, the Danish Minister in London: M. de Quaarie, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Krieger, hember of the ligh Court.

The two latter are expected to leave for London on the

7th instant.

Viesna, April 5—Evening.

The semi official Wieser Alendpost of to day says —
The altied Powers will demand at the conference ample
security for the complete independence of the duchies, as
well as for an unconditional equality with the remainder
of Denmark. They will further demand the political
union of Schleswig and Helstein with Germany, by which
they are permanently to be protected.

The Latent News.
SOUTHARTON, April 7, 1864.
The Prussians had driven in the Banish outposts and occupied a position two hundred and fifty paces nearer to Duppel than the first parallel.
The works were uniqueed by the bombardment.
The bombardment of Sonderburg had ceased. The town was burning in several places.

town was burning in several places.

Eightv women and children were killed, and the town deserted by the inhabitants.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

A SETTLEMENT REPORTED.

The very latest news by the Saxona states that the difficulties about the acceptance of the Mexican Grown by the Arenduke Maximilian have been solved by a compremise with the Emperor of Austria, and the Archduke will shortly proceed to Mexico.

had sent the species should not be continued in his functions. (Hear.) But my mobil friend gave a rather detailed accounts of the conduct of Mr. Crisisant. Rubmond I believe he confluct of Mr. Crisisant. Rubmond I believe he coupyle member in which he
performed his duites. He was desired to go to Mobile not
se consul, but to act ac consul-to defend and protect
British property and interests. He was certainty a very
weigntificable act on the part of our consult, or of any one
acting for a British consul, to tell British subjects that they
ourse not be resist their collection in the Moment of action. I think
float ever improper advice on the part of our consular agents which could justify any of them in giving
that advice. I do not find either in the opinion of the
have officers of the Crown, or in any directions that I gave
myself anything that would justify the more than the
have officers of the Crown, or in any directions that I gave
myself anything that would justify the more than the
miss the consul who had noted in so impreper
a manner. Instead of that, the President of the
co-called Confederate Government sent away our
consulus, though these are the persons to whom
British subjects would naturally have recourse,
in order to obtain redress for grievances. The only
remedy they would have when the consulus were removed
was that suggested by Mr. Renjamio—namely, that solderers to the field might apply to the tribunais of the
country. A man might easily write to bis counting the orderers but that a man marching about most be done.
I therefore thought that was a very harsh and unfriendly
proceeding on the part of the Confederate government.
At the same time, it ought to be remembered, likewise,
that the Confederate government might at
first have believed him. Therefore I did not enter into
any complaint or angry remonstrance, but I asked Mr
Mason whether, if consent agents, or persons under
any other name, were sent to the Confederate States,
intercourse might and our consult asked Mr
Mason whether THE RECOGNITION OF THE NEW EMPERON.

La France of Paris believes itself able to state that the Courts of London, Rome, Viserna Borin, St. Potersburg. Spain and France have agreed to recognize the Emperor of Mexico as soon as his accession shall have been notified to them.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST NAPOLEON.

Recruitment of the American Armtes.

THE REARSARGE RECRUITS.

In the House of Lords, on the 6th instant, Lord Do-Novements called attention to the case of the Kearsarge, and asked Earl Russell if he had communicated with the United States government on the subject.

Earl Russell thought the word of an officer of the United States navy as to the men having come on board the vessel without his knowledge ought to be taken.

The Case of the Saxon.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th of April, Colonel
Swass asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs whether he could give any information to the
House of the results of the reference to the American
government respecting the seizure of the Saxon and the
consulted of Licutemant Danenhower.

Mr. Layaru said that from a report of her Majesty's
Consults New York the superment had learned that the

Sonsul at New York the government had learned that the Judge of the District Court had directed that the vessel the Saxon and her carge should be delivered to their respective owners, free from all costs, charges and expenses, reserving the question of salvage and probable cause of seizure. With respect to Lieutenant Banenhower, he believed that he was to be tried, but did not know under what circumstances.

what circumstances. Sir J. Hay asked whether any proposal had been made to pension the widow of the chief officer of the Saxon. Mr. Layann had no information upon the subject be-yond rumer.

The Alexandra Case.

DECISION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS AGAINST THE
CROWN AND ERLEARS OF THE VESSEL.

House of Lords, April 6—Yesterday the House of
Lords held a special judicial sitting for the purpose of
delivering judgment in the case of the Alexandra. The
soble and learned lords present were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth, Lord St. Leonards, Lord Weusleydale and Lord Kingsdown.

The case of the Attorney General vs. Sillers and others
was called, when the peers delivered judgment adverse
to the crown, and dismissed the appeal from the judgment
of the courts.

Mr. Hamel, of the common law bar of Lendon, has proceeded to Egypt to examine the Pasha on behalf of the Crown, accompanied by Mr. J. Fletcher, the owner of the rams.

THE DANISH WAR.

Bombardment of Duppel and Sonder-burg by the Allies-Sonderburg in Flames-A Number of Women and Chil-dren Killed and Fifty Houses Burned, &c., &c.

dec., dec.

Gravenstein, April 3, 1864.

The cannonade against the Duppel works commence restorday at two P. M., and lasted without intermission intil seven P. M.

During the night the firing was continued at intervals. A conflagration has broken out in the enemy's lines tis thought probable that their barracks are on fire.

Our loss is inconsiderable.

April 4, 1864.

Arkn. 4, 1864.
The bombardment of Duppel was continued to-day.
Sonderburg is burning in several places
The cannenade of the enemy is kept up by the sam

atteries as yesterday.
Our outposts on the right of the Duppel position were

attacked several times during the night.

Likrot. April 4—2:45 P. M.

The Prussians have bombarded Sonderburg forty eight hours, without any previous intimation.

Eighty townspecifie, women and children, have been killed or wounded.

Fifty houses in the centre of the town have been hurnt.

Fifteen hundred shells have been thrown into the town,

which is described.

The cannonade suddenly and completely ceased this morning. It has, however, recommenced. The Daniel position is uninjured.

COPENHAGEN, April 5—9:25 A. M.

The bombariment of sonderburg was recommenced.

The bombar ment of sonderburg was recommenced yesterday at two P. M.

The Puppel works have sustained no injury whatever. A pentoon train has been seen near Ballesgaard.

The Minuras Past Thy A. M.

A lively artillery fight took place at Duppel yesterday. The bombardment of sonderburg has ceased.

The enemy has erected batteries in Stegswig (Skjelfagi) for the purpose of bombarding men-of-war.

General Fassard is expected in Copenhagen from Stock-burg.

The Prussians Refore Duppel.

A telegram from Hamburg, of April 2, says.—It is said that the Austro-Prussian troops intend to turn the position of Puppel by crossing over to the Island of Olsen very shortly, by means of Austrian pontoons. Everything is said to be prepared for an important action.

An Austrian squatron is assembling at Lisbon. Two more abus have arrived.

The Paris Pays speaks of a serious conflict said to have taken place in Jutiand between an Austrian and Prussian regiment.

The following official telegram from Count Rechberg to the Austrian Ambassador in London has been received and published:

VIENCA, April 2, 1864.

Be good enough to deay the absurd rumor that a muti-ny had taken place among the Hungarian troops in Jul-land. The spirit of these troops is excellent, and there is not a single case of either insubordination or descri

cessful the new ministry will be a Napoleonic government.

Mazzini has addressed a letter to the London Times solemnly affirming that never was any money handed over or sent by him to Mr. Stansfeld for the purpose of helping Greece, Lebalde, Donati, or any other, in any attempt against the Emperor's life, and otherwise econorating Mr. Stansfeld from implication in political schemes of the above Italians, and also protesting against the want of British lucid sense and fairplay babits, of which Mr. Stansfeld is the victim

Mr. Stansfeld Leaves the Cabinet.

In the Bouse of Commons, on the 4th of March, Mr. Stansfeld the Bouse as I-dlows:—I crave the indulgence of the House while I offer a personal explanation, and in order to admit of discussion, if it should be thought well, on the subject with which I have to deal, I shall conclude by moving the adjournment of the House. Since the House last sat I have taken a step which the place from which I speak has already sufficiently indicated. I have felt it to be my duty to send in my resignation. The House will recollect that upon a former occasion I tendered that resignation, and that the noble lord refused to accept it. I thank the noble lord for the implicit credence which he gave to the statements that I made to him and to the House, and I thank him likewise for the courage he showed in standing by me. (Cheers.) But there are occasions on which it becomes a man to consult his own conscience and his own sense of richt as to the course which he should adopt, and this appears to me to have been one of them. I have become convinced, from what I have seen pheard and read, that I mave ceased to be—if I could over believe myself to have been—any accession to the strength of the government, and that I have become—or, at any rate, I have reason to fear I may have become—or, at any rate, I have reason to fear I may have become—or, at any rate, I have reason to fear it may have become—or, at any rate, I have reason to fear I may have become—or, at any rate, I have reason to fear I may have become—or, at any rate, I have reason to rear I may have become—or, at any rate, I have reason to rear I have become—or, at any rate, I have reason to rear I have become—or, at any rate, I have reason to rear I have become—or, at any rate, I have reason to rear I have become—or, at any rate, I have reason to rear I have become—or, at any rate, I have reason to rear I have become—or, at any rate, I have reason to rear I have become—or, at any rate, I have present to approve the responsibility of saying that

able geotleman concluded by moving the adjournment of the House.

Lord Palkerston said—Not only so, sir, I am convinced that my honorable friend attaches the same value to the weifare and personal safety of that sovereign who reigns over the emrire of France which any man in this House can attach (cheers); that he is as sensitie as we are that that great sovereign has on many grave and important occasions proved himself to be a true friend and faithful ally of this country—(cheers)—and we all fed that his personal security and his dynastic verifare are not only of the utnot value to the loyal and attached people he governs, but are equally exemital to the general interests of Europe. (Loud and general cheering.)

The Prize Ring.
TRIAL OF HEENAN, TOM SATERS, JEM MACE AND
OTHER CELEBRITISS IN ENGLAND—A PLEA OF

OTHER CELEBRITIES IN ENGLAND—A FLEA OF GUILTY ENTERED.

[From the London Times, April 6.]

Vesterday Thomas King. John Carmel Heenan, Thomas Sayers, John Tyler, John Calvin, alias Jerry Noon, John Macdouald, James Mace and Robert Travers were tried at the Sussex Quarter Sessions, hold at the Shire ball, Lewes, on charges of having riotously assembled with other persons, to the number of five hundred and more, and of having assaulted and beaten Thomas King and John Carmel Heenan, Mesars Roupell and Willoughby conducted the prosecution. Sergeant Tindal Atkinson and Mr. S. Besley appeared on behalf of King, Mace, Calvin and Tylor; Mr. Sleigh and Mr. Gates represented Heoram, Sayers and Macdonaid. Travers was undefended. Sergeant Atkinson said his clients would plead "guilty," with the exception of Mace, against whom there was no evidence, and trust to be allowed to come up for judgment when called upon. They had consecued to this course, believing that the ends of public lustice would be well served by it, and because they did not consider that any object could be served by exciting sympathy for those who, under the present state of the law, might be said to have committed a breach of it. He would not go into the question of prize fighting as an analysis of the provided by nature or resort to the zoils. Mr. Sleigh said that his clients had resolved to follow the same course. Both counsel apolegized to Mr. Courthpe, the magistrate, who had interfered at the fight, for any insult or annoyance offered to him. There were two indictments against the defendants. In the one they were all charged, except king, with assaulting King, and to the other they were all charged, excepting Heenan, with assaulting Reenan. To both indictments all pleaded "not guilty," in each case.

guilty, oxcept lance ground upon which the Court was disposed to account to the course that had been proposed by the learned counter for the prosecution was that the defendant had expressed their regret for what had co-

curred and that they had apologized, through their councel, to Mr. Courthope. He could not bely thinking that there were others being the sones who had sod the defendance to these illegal proceedings. Under all the circumstances, the Court was willing to accept the proposition that had been made, and would call upon the defendants who had pleaded guilty to enter into their own recognisances, in the sum of £100 each, to appear and receive judgment when called upon.

The defendants then entered into the required suretice and left the court.

GARIBALDI IN ENGLAND.

Arrival and Reception of Garibaldi in England.
SouthAmpron, April 3, 1864.

Garibaldi has at length set foot on English soil, and received such a welcome from the people of Southampton—who would congregate on the docks in thousands, notwithstanding the sacredness of the day—that the General can never forget. The Ripon passed round Calshot Castle soon after two o'cleck, and the Duke of Satherland, Mr. Seeley, M. P. and a host of gentlemen were in readloses to receive him. There was considerable discussion as to who should have the house of the General's company, when it was decided that he should be the guest of the Mayor for the day.

company, when it was decided that he should be the guest of the Mayor for the day.

APPEARANCE OF THE GENERAL.
[Southampton (April 4) correspondence of the London Times.]

Garibaldi was in his cabin, for which, of course, such a rush was made by all his cagor welcomers that only a few could get in while the remainder se effectually closed the entrance that the General himself could not get out. The Duke of Sutherland and Mr. Seely, however, managed to get into the little apartment, and, after a short and burried welcome to its famous occupant, the General came out to receive the congratulations of his other friends in the salocin.

He was dressed in the plain uniform of the Italian legs p—a dress which became him well—and in which, through the portraits, we have hitherto been most familiar with his features, in stature he is below the middle height, but his well selframe and rather broad shoulders give him an appearance of great natural robustness and activity, frein which even his lameness could not much detract. His features, when not in conversation with friends, have rather a sad aspect, but nothing can exceed the animation of their expression when speaking (especially in Italian), and there is a winning appearance of good humor about his eyes which is not easy to be described, but which those who see it can never forget. For the rest, his portraits are like him in all but this expression, and in the fact that the photographs convay the idea of his being an older and much taller man than he really at At once, when he came into the saloon, he welcomed his friends with the most hearty cordainity, yet with a dignity that was striking when the peculiar simplicity of he manner was remembered.

With him was his son, Menotti Garibaids, who was

the ankle, is thely to feel his hurt for some time.

Ris RECEPTION BY THE PROVIDE.

When the steamer was close on the decks, all the quays were insed with crowds.

Garchard at once went up on the paddlebox, and the instant he was seen he was bailed with tremendous cheers, which were continued incessanily till the vessel came atongside. To all these salutions the General replied by cheerily waving the embroidered smotting cap he wore. At the landing place Mr Richardson was in waiting, swaring what may be called the Garibadd uniquiplay of red flamed shirt. Many of the drowd also were ribands of the Italian colors, and the ladies red jackets.

given to which General Garibaldi replied by shaking his worship warmly by the hand and saying "I am grateful to you for your lind reception and thankfully accept out bosoniality."

Before leaving the Bipon, Garbaido gave to Mr. Negretti, a cocurryman of his, an old friend, a small scrap of paper, on which he wrote with a peacil—

Cam Anto—Desidero non aver dimostration political.

P. S.—Sopra tutto, non escitare dei tumuti.

[Buan Friends—I do not desire any political demonstration, above all, not to excite any agitation.]

GARBALDI'S SPERCH.

[Southampton (April 4) correspondence of London Times.]
To-day Garibaldi was publicly received by the people and Corporation of this town and presented with an address of affectionate congratulation on his arrival in this country, in the ancient Town Hall, which forms the upper story of the well known bar-gate of Southampton. Everything rassed of most satisfactorily and with the patriot wherever in the secontion accorded to the Italian patriot wherever he appeared being most hearty and thoroughly sarnest.

The Mayor made a speech and the Town Clerk read the corporate address to the General General Garbaldi then best forward and remained for some minutes bowing, in answer to the tomultuous ap-

eign accent and symptoms of effort to overcome the nulties of pronunciation that his delivery was re-kably slow, though at all times clear and distinct not the first time that I have received proof of the

He said —
it is not the first time that I have received proof of the sympathy of the English nation, and I have received those proofs not only in words, but deeds. (Great cheering I have seen that sympathy shown to me in many circumstances of my life, and very particularly in 1800, when, without the help of the English nation, it would have been impossible to complete the deed, we did in Seathern Italy. (Great cheering.) The English people provided for us in men and in arms and in money—they help all the needs and wants of the burnan family in their work for freedom. What have did not not be been deed to be seen they did and want to the burnan family in their work for freedom. What answer some of the words, boble and generous, of the Mayor. I will say to you that I did not sacrifice any part of my life but I think I did something, and a very man thinks to you for your generous sympathy, and for your very kind and good welcome to me here to day. It is simpst impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which these few remarks were greeted, though, unfortunately, the shoot of applause led so many to attempt to force their way loto the hall (which was crowded listed to continued.

Commercial Intelligence,
THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.
From the London Times (city article) April 7.1
be her has funds have again been inactive throughout day (cit), with an occasional tendency to an increase depression. Consols for delivery opened and closed a terday's price-91% to %, but there were at one sellers at 91%. For the May account the last price-91% to %. Bank stock closed at 23s to 240; ret and new three per cents, 89% to %, india stock to 220; india bonds, 8s. to 3s. dis., and Exchaque, 7s. to 2s. dis.

no discount demand to day was comparatively and descent demand to day was comparatively to the stock of the sto

duced and new three per cents, \$8\), to \$\(\)_1\ india stock, \$21\) to 220\(\)_1\ india bonds, \$\(\)_8\(\)_1\ dis. and Exchequer bills, \$\(\)_8\(\)_1\ to 23\(\)_2\ dis. The discount demand to day was comparatively moderate, but it is not expected that the payment of the dividends on Friday will create any great increase of case, the advances that will have to be repaid to the bank at that date being unusually large.

In the foreign market attention continues to be simest exclusively directed to Mexican, which still furnishes unduminished opportunaties for the skill of the class of speculators for whose operations all the management of the question of the throne would seem throughout to have been especially advantageous. Meanwhite, no satisfactory explanations or amouncements of any kind are made in London, and another post-ponement of the proposed meeting of the committee of bondholders is apparently not improbable. The opening transactions were at 443\(\)_3\(\) fall of more than \$\(\)_3\(\) and subsequently, on the circulation of the usual rumors that all difficulties had been removed, a raily occurred to 45\(\)_3\(\) in whatever way the vacillations of the Archduke and the jobbing which these vacillations promote shall terminate, it will always be a soft seed for regret that the measures for the rehabilitation of Mexico, which required all the presting that the most careful financial conduct could impart to men, have been extinguished by the feeling now exhibited.

The Mexican dollars brought by the West india steamer (about £120,000), have been sold for China, at 63\(\)_4\(\) for the arrivals lately have been limited, and the chief part of any amounts that may come in will be purchased for Farit.

THE LATEST MARKETS.
LIVEUROGE, April 6, 1864.
COTTON.—Sales to day six thousand baies, including fitteen hundred to speculators and exporters. Barket flat
and unchanged.
Broadstuffs quiet, steady and unchanged.
Provisions—No sales.
Sugar active.
Produce quiet and steady.

THE BALTIMORE SANITARY FAIR.

Important Speech of Presi-

dent Lincoln.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE

Protection for Colored Soldiers and Retaliation Upon the Enemy.

BALTIMORE, April 18, 1864. The inauguration exercises of the great Fair at the display was exceedingly fine. The immense building

Speaker Colfax and Senator Wilson accompanied the President to Saltimore. The President's appearance in continued some moments. After the inaugural address of Governor Badford the President was loudly called for,

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECE. He referred to the great change that had taken place is world moves. At the commencement of the war the soldiers of the Union could not pass through Baltimore unpeople brought together to do them henor and provide honor to the brave patriots who had wrought the change and to the noble women who aided them, when this war lasted till now. All thought it would have ended in some way in a much shorter time. Very few at that time thought the institution of slavery would be very much affected by it; but these expectations were not been somewhat affected. (Great laughter.) So true is it, my friends, that "man proposes and God disposes." definition of the word freedom. Whilst all professed to advocate liberty, there was in the minds of With one man liberty implied to work for himself and do others liberty meant to do as you pleased with other men and their labor. One of two conflicting ideas would have to give way He thought, from some occur to the other. that her people were about to determine which of these views of freedom should control her destiny. The Presihe said he supposed was just now deeply agitating the the occurrence which was reported to have taken place at Fert Pillow, on the Mississippi river--the massacre of several hundred colored soldiers by the rebels. Many supposed that the government did not intend to do its duty in regard to the protection of these as soldiers was left to the government, it rested very them or not. He pendered the matter carefully, and when he became convinced that it was the duty to empoly them he did not besitate to do so. He stood before the American people responsible for the act-responsible before stand in the eye of the historian. Responsible for it be stood before God, and he did not shrink from the decision he had made, for he believed it was right. But when the government determined to make soldiers of thould have the same protection as the white soldier. (Applicase.) And the hesitated not to declare that the its power. Whenever a clear, authenticated case should be made out, retribution would follow. It had hitnerto been difficult to ascertain with that certainty which should govern a decision in a matter so serious. But in the affair at Fort Pillow he thought they were likely to find a clear case. The government had no direct evideuce to confirm the reports in existence relative to

as related were true. When the government does stantlated the reports, retribution will be surely given. (Great applause.) But how should etribution be administered, was a question still to be settled. Would it be right to take elsewhere, in retaliation for acts in which they had not shared? Would it be right to take the prisoners for acts of which he was not guilty, and which it will probably be found were the ordering of only a few indi-viduals, or possibly of only one man. The President reiterates that the Government would not fail to visit retri-Throughout his remarks were warmly applauded, es

pecially his last enunciation of a determination to visit etribution for the barbarous deeds of the rebels.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

MS. N. DAVIDSON'S DESPATCH.

ALKXANDRIA, April 18, 1864. It is said that General Grant has been feeling the Army of the Potomac to see if they want "Little Mac" to command them in the coming campaign. He is con-vinced that policy requires that General McClellan should have a proper command in this army, and will, there-fore, designate him for a place which he can accept. Madame Rumor says all this will be done in a day or two.

The Impending Battle. THE NEXT BATTLE (From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun.)

(From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun.)

We have good reasons for beliaving Virginia to be the scene of the next hostile engagement of a general nature. The enemy's movements are pointing to this conclusion, and we need not be startled at any time to hear that Lee has fallen back to the environs of the capital, and that a stependous decoy movement is being made by the enemy on the south side of the James river, from the direction of Northeastern North Carolina Large numbers of citizens—non-combatants—of the northern counties of Virginia are being arrowed by the enemy. This has been the usual prelude to general mevements, and may, in the present instance, be intended to cover designs slocking to a change in the present position of Meade's, now Grant's, army.

CAIRO, April 18, 1864. The steamer Luminary has arrived, from New Orleans the 12th. She brings no important news. Cotton was in fair demand; sales 850 bales, at 50c. a 71c. for ordinary to strictly midding. So gar and molames in fair demand, supply much reduced; prices ranged as 1640. a 1740.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

THE ANNUAL TAX BILL.

The State Tax Five and a Half Mills on Assessed Value An Increase of One Mill Over Last Year.

Another Contest Over Banking Institutions.

Improvement of Seventh Avenue and Extension of the Track of the Second Avenue Railroad.

Betropolitan Police Salary and Manhattan Square in the Senate,

&c..

ALBANY, April 18, 1864.

The last of the series of bills for the support of the State government was presented this morning. Those The bill presented this morning by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means is the annual Tax bill, providing for a tax to meet the appropriations and to pay the expenses of the State government. The tax provided October, to be collected in January, 1865. It provides that there shall be imposed for the fiscal year commencing with the first day of October, 1864, a State tax, as

For general fund. 11/2
For claims and demands against the State in laws passed the Legislature in 1863. 5
For bounties, &c., to volunteers. 23/4
Interest on and redemption of State debt. 5

Total mills (a trifle over)..... The exact figures are 3.80 of a mill over 5 % mills. The tax last year was 4 % mills. Consequently the present tax last year was 1 1-16th of a mill. It will therefore be penditures, is one mall and one sixteenth of a mill. Thus it will be seen that the State could have borne the tax provement of the Champlain Canal and the Genesee Vailey Canal, and still the increase would not have ex-

provement of the Champlain Canal and the Geneses Vailey Canal, and still the increase would not have exceeded the tax of last year, had it not been for the increase in the items for bounties to volunteers.

We have been told that the State lax this year would amount to three or four, and some have hixed it at live, per cent; but when we come down to the figures we have only five and a half mills and three eighthelds of a mill. Probably when the tax comes to be levied it will fail short of five and a half mills. All who know Compitoter Robinson know that he always fixes the tax as high as it will bear when he prepares the budget; and it is well known, also, that when he sends out his communications to the county officials it is always under the amount that is fixed in the law authorizing the tax. Instead of exceeding his estimates, as usual with public officials generally, Compitotler Robinson has thus far since he has been in-office managed to go through with a considerable less amount that his budget, or estimates at the commencement of the year.

RANKING ISWITTUTIONS.

The bill reported by the minority of the Committee on Banks, authorizing banks and banking institutions to change their accurities to United States bonds and stocks, was this morning referred to the indiciary Committee to report complete. It will be reported this evening or to-morrow morning; but there is not much danger of its becoming a law, or ever passing the House, unless there is considerable change made in it.

RIKENAL ADJOURSMANY.

The resolution providing for a final adjournment of the Legislature on Saturday rext was called up from the table in the Assembly this morning. Several amendments were offered, and finally it was laid on the table without any day being fixed. It now looks as though the legislature will hardly adjourn before next week, Toesday or Wednesday. Most of the lobby are for adjourning at once.

BILLS PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Among the bills read the third time and passed by the

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BILLS PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Among the bills read the third time and passed by the Assembly this morning were the following.—The Senate bill providing for the opening and widening of Seventh avenue from the north end of Central Park to Harlem river, to extend the track of the Second Avenue Railroad to Wali street ferry and to Canai street and Broadway, relative to the extension of the streets on the west side the city, in the vicinity of Thirtieth atreet, and authoring the use of demmy engines on the several railroad in the State.

in the State.

POLICE SALARIES.

The Senate Committee on Cities unanimously reported favorably the Assembly bill amending the Metropolitan Police act, and increasing the salaries of the police, without any amendments, except mere verbal ones. Several other bills were reported by the committees of that body, but none of any particular importance to the public generally.

rally.

MANHATTAN SQUARE.

There was a spicy debate over the bill reported by the majority of the Senate Committee on Cities in favor of the improvement of Manhattan square, under the direction of the Park Commissioners, and making it a part and parcel of the Park. Senator Fields had made a part and parcel of the Park. Senator Fields had made a minority report from the same committee in favor of closing Manhattan square and seiling the lands. The bill reported by the majority came up in the Committee of the Whole this morning in the Senate. Senator Fields opposed it bitterly, and made all sorts of charges in regard to it, and endeavored to have the Senate reject the majority bill and approve of his bill for closing the square and selling the lands. But the Senate could not see it in that light, and ordered the bill to attach the square to the Park, to be improved under the control of the Park Commissioners, to a third reading.

SAVINGS BANKS.

passed the scanae. A large amount of routine business was gone through with in the Senate this morning; but the foregoing is all that is of any public importance. HIE CHAIRMAN OF THE BANKING BILL.

Quite a scene took place in the Assembly Chamber to-day during the afternoon session. Mr. Andrus, Chairman of the Committee on Banks, rose to a question of privilege, and stated that the bill on their files relative to the organization of State banks under the national Eanking law, purporting to have been reported by the majority of the Committee on Banks, was never before that committee. He said a fraud had been committed upon the House. This bill was the one referred to the Committee on the Justiciary to report complete this morning. Toss bill was stolen bodily from the senate files and brought in here clandestinely by the gentleman from Westchester (Mr. Brandreth, in his minority report, when the bill was never introduced to this House or before the committee, and now appeared on the files as reported by a majority of the committee. The House has been imposed upon the bill has been stolen. The charges of Mr. Andrus were ordered to be entered upon the journal. A motion was made that a committee be appointed to investigate. The Chair announced that the word "majority" was a mistake of the printer. Quite a committee and the same time. Several of the members being on their teet at the same time. It finally resulted in the withdrawal of what was considered the offensive language, when Mr. Brandreth stated that he amended his bill before reporting it to conform to the Secato bill, as he considered he had a right to do, and the commotion subsided. Senators accuse each other with being liars and drunkards, and a member of the House calls one of his associates a thief. What a set of men they must be if we take their own version of each other's character.

The Albary Bridge bill was ordered to a third reading in the Senator accuse cach other with being liars and drunkards, and a member of the House calls one of his associat

THE CHENANIO AND CHAMPLAIN CANAL BILLS SURED BY THE GOVERNOR, The Governor has signed the Chenange Canal Extension and the Champiain Canal Improvement bills. He still bolds the bill increasing the capital stock of the Eric Sall-road under advisement.

The charges made in the affidavits before the S Committee on Cities against the New York Tax Co source have all base rabuttes and discreted by co